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ABSTRACT

The long-range program for Illinois libraries was developed in accordance with the requirements of the Library Services and Construction Act. The plan sets forth the long-range goal "the assured provision of excellent library service for all the residents of the state so that the need for cultural, educational, informational and recreational resources can be met, and the governmental and economic development of the state can be fostered." The short-term objectives designed to reach this goal, and the programs to meet the objectives are described. The need for such programs and the methods of accomplishing and evaluating programs are briefly discussed. The programs, objectives, and the goals are set against the background of the library condition in the state as it exists now. As objectives are met and as programs are carried out, the background will naturally change and new ones will be developed. (Other State Plans are: LI003985-003993, LI003995-004004, LI004027, LI004029-004035, and LI004038-004046.) (Author/SJ)

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MEETING THE CHALLENGE: ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY'S LONG-RANGE PROGRAM FOR LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN ILLINOIS 1972-77

Illinois State Library
Springfield, Illinois
1972

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Illinois State Library

John W. Lewis, Secretary of State
and State Librarian

Alphonse F. Trezza, Director

. . . dedicated to the people of Illinois

Foreword

Meeting the Challenge: The Long-Range Program for Library Development, was developed in accordance with the requirements of the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended by P. L. 91-600.

In order to prepare the state library agencies for the development of a plan, the Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources of the U.S. Office of Education contracted with the Ohio State University Evaluation Center to conduct a series of three workshops to train state library personnel in the methods of planning and evaluation, changing social conditions, urbanology, vocational education, needs assessment, demography, measurement, and program budgeting. The CIPP (context, input, process, and product) method of evaluation was used as the model for the development of state programs. In Illinois, input for the plan came from a variety of groups, such as three library system boards, library system presidents and directors, Illinois State Library staff, the Advisory Subcommittee for Public Library Services and Construction, and the Illinois State Library Advisory Committee.

The long-range program has been approved by the State Office of Planning and Analysis and has been accepted by the regional and national offices of the U.S. Office of Education.

If the long-range program is to be truly relevant and reflective of the needs of Illinois citizens, it must undergo continuous scrutiny. It is not meant to be a sacrosanct document changed only reluctantly, but a dynamic document subject to periodic change and revision.

The plan sets forth the long-range goal "the assured provision of excellent library service for all the residents of the state so that the need for cultural, educational, informational, and recreational resources can be met, and the governmental and economic development of the state can be fostered."

The short-term objectives designed to reach this goal, and the programs to meet the objectives are described. The need for such programs and the methods of accomplishing and evaluating programs are briefly discussed. The programs, objectives, and the goals are set against the background of the library condition in the state as it exists now. As objectives are met and as programs are carried out, the background will naturally change and new ones will be developed.

A series of regional workshops for librarians and trustees will be planned for next fall and spring for the sole purpose of having in depth discussion of the long-range program.

Suggestions, comments, and reactions to the program are welcome. After you have read the program please address your comments to Alphonse F. Trezza, Director, Illinois State Library, Springfield, Illinois 62756. You are also invited to discuss any or all of the long-range program with staff members of the Library Development Group. They are all fully knowledgeable and will be happy to listen and discuss the program with you.

The long-range program will also be published in the November issue of *Illinois Libraries*.

Alphonse F. Trezza
Director, Illinois State Library
July 1972

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Introduction

The long-range plan for Illinois is developed for the purpose of setting goals and objectives and identifying activities and tasks to meet the goals for library development for the next five years. It is concerned with programs to be carried out under the provisions of the Library Services and Construction Act, and with the total program of the Illinois State Library, the library systems, and the member libraries in Illinois. The goals, objectives, and programs which follow are concerned with the extension and improvement of library service, or the provision of library service in the state, with library construction, and with the improvement of library service to the blind and physically handicapped, the disadvantaged and institutionalized, and with interlibrary cooperation.

The plan has been prepared in consultation with staff members of the Illinois State Library, the Illinois State Library Advisory Committee, and the Advisory Subcommittee for Titles I and II of the Library Services and Construction Act. (Appendix A.) A preliminary draft of a goals statement was submitted to these groups for comments. The directors and presidents of the eighteen library systems (Appendix A.) and board members of the Corn Belt Library System, Kaskaskia Library System, and the Rolling Prairie Library System have participated in discussion of problems of services and financing facing Illinois libraries. The plan has been developed along the lines suggested by the Statewide Planning and Evaluation Institute conducted by the Ohio State University Evaluation Center and in consultation with the Regional Program Officer, Allen Sevigny.

A plan has been based upon the current condition of library development in the state. The ongoing activities, especially those stemming from the operation of the eighteen library systems, and a consideration of the unmet needs for library service in the state have been revealed by a review of the reports of the local libraries and the library systems.

Illinois Libraries in 1972

Background and Present Condition of Libraries in Illinois

Illinois is a midwestern state with an area of 56,400 square miles. The 1970 Federal Census reported 11,113,976 people living in the state. Of these people, 83.04 percent live in urban areas. The total number of people living in the Nine Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas is 9,045,753 or 81.39 percent. The Nine Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas are:

Bloomington-Normal	104,389	
Champaign-Urbana	163,281	
Chicago	6,978,947	
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	362,638	(Illinois portion:
Decatur	125,010	219,951.)
Peoria	341,979	
Rockford	272,063	
St. Louis, Missouri-Illinois	2,363,017	(Illinois portion:
Springfield	120,704	536,110.)[1]

Of the 102 counties in Illinois, 13 of them are completely rural in makeup according to the census definition since they have no incorporated area larger than 2,500. (Appendix B. Map.) An estimated 111,140 residents of the state are blind and physically handicapped, and 30,546 persons in Illinois are residents of state supported institutions.

Local Libraries

There are 1,260 incorporated areas in Illinois organized into cities, towns, and villages. The organization of a library agency is legally possible in any city, town, or village, and also in townships, counties, and district libraries, which may include any or all of the preceding, may be formed by referendum.[2] The 510 tax-supported libraries in the state are as follows:

Table 1.[3]

County	2
Town	5
District	35
Township	131
Village	130
City	207
Total	510

The 510 tax-supported public libraries in Illinois serve 8,795,973[4] people who live within the tax-supported areas. An additional 46,137[5] people are served by 22 association or endowed libraries. The total number of people who are not taxed for library services and are, therefore, able to receive the services of a public library only by the payment of a nonresident fee is 2,318,003 or 20.8 percent. By law, the nonresident fee is equivalent to the tax rate paid by the local resident living in the community with the library to which the nonresident applies for service.

The largest numbers of residents of the state who do not live within the areas being taxed for library service fall roughly into the following locations: Chicago suburban area, where DuPage, North Suburban, and Suburban systems have approximately 600,000 of the more than 2 million people—this represents 19.44 percent of the population of these systems (Appendix C.). The generally rural, four southernmost systems, Shawnee, Cumberland Trail, Lewis and Clark, and Kaskaskia account for more than 625,500 unserved persons, or 49.10 percent of the population of the four systems. (Appendix C.)

Of the 510 libraries in Illinois, 285 serve populations of less than 5,000 people. In the development of Public Library Standards for Illinois it was determined that in most cases, minimum library service could not be provided for a population of fewer than 5,000 with a per capita expenditure of less than $10.

Local libraries are governed by library boards which are elected in village, township, and district libraries[6] and appointed by the Mayor in the case of city libraries or by the County Board of Supervisors in the case of county libraries.[7] Only in a district library does the library board have the power to appropriate money and levy taxes;[8] in other cases this function is carried on by the corporate authority.[9] However, the library board has the authority to determine the rate within the limits set by the law.[10]

Illinois libraries are supported by a tax levied on the real property within the taxing area. As a result of legislation effective July 14, 1970[11] a levy of .15 percent of the fair value of all the taxable property in the area as equalized or assessed is permitted without a referendum. The same amendment permits an increase in the levy rate by referendum to as much as .40 percent. At this time, no library referendum has been passed to permit funding at this .40 percent level. However, a number of libraries had previously passed referenda to permit a levy at the rate of .20 percent, the limit in effect before the 1970 legislation.

Not all libraries levy at the maximum rate permitted. For fiscal year 1970, the following levy rates were reported:

Table 2.[12]

Tax Rate	*Number*	*Percent*
.00 - .029	22	4.5
.03 - .059	85	17.3
.06 - .089	106	21.5
.09 - .119	116	23.6
.12 - .159	143	29.1
.16 - over	20	4.1
Total	492	100

As a result of levies roughly similar to the above, the public libraries were supported with $32,720,719 from tax resources in fiscal year 1971. Additional funds from fines, fees, unexpended balances, gifts, or others, brought the library income for the local libraries up to $40,924,109. Libraries expended $37,625,306 of this sum. Libraries are permitted to accumulate funds for the purchase of building sites, repairs, etc.[13]

This support results in an average per capita support for libraries of $3.68 if taken for the state population as a whole. However, the per capita support is $4.65 if taken only for the population in the taxing area of the library. Neither figure approaches any of the recognized standards. The amount of support necessary for minimum library service, as expressed in the Illinois Library Association's standards for public libraries, vary according to population with a larger per capita amount being required for libraries serving very small numbers of patrons.

Appendix D shows that while many of the counties of the state, if the entire county were taxed at .15 percent, could support library service at more than six dollars per capita, many others could not do so. (Appendix E gives the same information with the counties divided into the library systems into which they fall.) If the entire state were taxed at the highest rate permitted without referendum, the per capita support for libraries would be $6.28.

The support of libraries has a direct bearing on the kind and amount of service available to the library patrons. The amount of money available

to provide library service determines the kind of personnel administering the service, the number of books and/or other library materials available for the patrons, and the number of hours the library can be open.

Personnel: Many libraries in the state are administered by librarians who have little or no training in librarianship. Until annual reports for fiscal year 1972 are made it is impossible to determine the location of nonprofessional librarians, or to determine how many librarians are engaged in providing service in local libraries in terms of full time equivalents (32 hours a week). The Illinois Library Association's public library standards[14] require one full time equivalent for each 1,500 people. Interim Standards[15] require one for each 2,500 people.

Materials: Public library standards[16] recommend a book stock of from three to four per capita depending on population served. Interim Standards require two to three books per capita.[17] Annual reports for fiscal year 1970 reveal the following:

Table 3.[18]

Volumes Held	*Number*	*Percent*
0 - 4,999	79	16.2
5,000 - 9,999	120	24.6
10,000 - 14,999	93	19.1
15,000 - 19,999	44	9.0
20,000 - 24,999	31	6.4
25,000 - 49,999	67	13.8
50,000 - 74,999	24	4.9
75,000 - 99,999	13	2.7
100,000 - 499,999	15	3.1
500,000 - 999,999	0	—
1,000,000 and over	1	0.2
Total	487	100.0

These book holdings vary from library system to library system with 0.99 being held in the Kaskaskia Library System and 2.40 in the Western Library System. (Appendix F.)

Hours of opening: A minimum of 20 hours per week was established in Illinois public library standards.[19] Interim Standards establish a minimum of 15 hours. According to the annual reports for fiscal year 1971, 255,101 people are being served by 139 libraries which are unable or unwilling to provide a minimum of 20 hours of service a week. (Appendix G.)

Registered borrowers: Budgetary limitations may also be reflected in the number of people actually using the libraries. The 1971 fiscal year report[20] showed that 3,232,344 people, or 36.55 percent of the people eligible to use the libraries are reported as registered borrowers or actual library users, while 63.45 percent of the people who support libraries are not using them.

Library Facilities: Presently, the only means of providing adequate library facilities is through successful passage of a referendum to permit the issuance of bonds to erect a building, or through mortgaging a present building to provide money for the construction of a new one. (Gifts, endowments, and so on, may also be used, of course.) Supplemental grants in communities where local funds have been assured have been made with Library Services and Construction Act funds provided through Title II (construction). At this time there are approximately twenty-five libraries in some stage of planning for a new building.

Almost half the libraries in Illinois are housed in buildings more than 20 years old of which 31 of them were built before 1900. Of the libraries reporting in fiscal year 1971 on the age of the buildings in which they operated, 233 of them said they were in buildings built before 1950. Of these 233 libraries, 167 of them had made some sort of improvement to the buildings since 1960. An additional 37 libraries built since 1950 had found it necessary to add improvements between 1960 and 1970. Since 1960, 59 new libraries have been built in the state.

Library Systems

With the passage of the Act known as the Network of Public Library Systems, (Chapter 81, Sections 111-123, *Illinois Revised Statutes*)[21] by the General Assembly in 1965, Illinois began its development of and commitment to, the concept of cooperative library systems to serve the public libraries of the state, and through them the people of the state. Within two years, 18 library systems had been formed, covering the state geographically, with system membership being held by most of the public libraries. At the present time, the entire state is served by the 18 established library systems with the exception of the 23 tax-supported libraries which have not yet chosen to join a system, and 22 association or endowed (non-tax-supported)

libraries which according to the Systems Act, are not eligible for membership in a system. One system, Chicago, is a consolidated system; the others are cooperative systems.[22]

Library systems in Illinois provide a variety of services to the member libraries, including such library materials as books, filmstrips, records, framed art prints, and other materials by revolving collections or provision of materials on request of the member library. Additional services are offered with system staff being available for such activities as work with children, reference, administration, budgeting, and increasing the area of service of the local library. Practical help is given small member libraries in weeding the collections, selection of new materials, and even advice on routine techniques. Arrangements for interlibrary loan and reciprocal borrowing are the responsibility of the library system. Currently, arrangements for reciprocal borrowing privileges between systems are being implemented.

Library systems are diverse in their organization and collections. Some library systems are headquartered in a large public library using its collections, and sometimes its staff on a part-time basis, as the resource for the system. Others, in areas without a large, strong library, have developed separate headquarters with a collection of materials to meet the needs of the member libraries.

Library systems are funded according to the formula specified in the law[23] as amended, namely at the rate of 50 cents per capita for the population within the system area and $18.00 per square mile for the area of the library system. The four Research and Reference Centers are funded with a basic grant of $40,000.00 and additional funds determined by the number of interlibrary loan requests searched and filled. These grants amount to approximately $100,000.00 a year for each institution. In addition, a small sum is budgeted each year for an equalization grant which is given under the provisions of the Library Systems Act to libraries which, if levying at the rate .06 percent, does not provide $1.50 per capita. The equalization grant, or the difference between what is produced at .06 percent and $1.50 per capita, amounts to approximately $160,000.00 per year. In fiscal year 1972, the state appropriation for the area and per capita grants, the Research and Reference grants, and the equalization grants amounts to $7,041,-707.00.

In addition to state appropriations for systems, Library Services and Construction Act funds have been used for special service projects to systems or local libraries to provide library service where there is none, or to improve library service where the service is inadequate. The first priority for the funding of projects in the last five years has been to strengthen library systems.

Research and Reference Centers

In addition to the library materials found in the library systems and in member libraries, the resources of four Research and Reference Centers are available to library users in the state. The four centers specified in the library systems law are the University of Illinois Library, the Chicago Public Library, Southern Illinois University, and the Illinois State Library. These four libraries furnish backup service for the library systems and the local libraries in interlibrary loan and reference service. Their collections total 10,595,556 volumes as follows:

*Chicago Public Library	3,996,875
(Central Library	75,241)
**Illinois State Library	555,027
***University of Illinois	4,609,238
****Southern Illinois University	1,434,416

*Total items, 6,761,903, includes nonbook materials.
**Total items, 1,315,777, includes federal and state documents. (The Illinois State Library is a regional depository for federal documents.)
***Total items, 6,496,389, includes pamphlets, video text, maps, musical scores, etc.
****Includes only cataloged items. Does not include vertical file material.

Other Libraries

In addition to the libraries directly concerned with service to the individual user through the network of public libraries, library systems, and Research and Reference Centers, there are 10[24] state supported college and university libraries, (including the University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University), 75[25] private college and university libraries, and 59[26] junior college libraries.

The 408[27] special libraries in the state are generally concerned with service to their own clientele, except for those in the Chicago area, some of which have recently become affiliated with the Illinois Regional Library Council. The council is a newly incorporated organization whose purpose is to coordinate the uses of library resources and develop methods of increasing resources and services for

the patrons of the libraries who are members.

School districts in Illinois are required to provide library facilities for the students of the school. A study funded by the Illinois State Library, the Illinois Association of School Librarians, and the University of Illinois is being completed by the University of Illinois Library Research Center in 1972. It will provide data on the number of service outlets, the collections, and the personnel involved in school library services.

Library service to the institutionalized has been a concern of the Illinois State Library for five years. In 1969, a study of the libraries in the 63 institutions in the state was undertaken by Social, Educational Research and Development, Inc., to determine the status of libraries in institutions.[28] Although some minimal collections existed in almost all institutions, this study revealed a need for improvement of library service in every location. A consultant in the Library Development Group, working with such departments (Corrections, Mental Health, etc.) responsible for state institutions has initiated pilot programs in cooperation with library systems and some of the institutions to provide public library service to the residents.

As a result, in 1972, a pilot program funded by Library Services and Construction Act funds was begun between the Bur Oak Library System and the six correctional institutions (Appendix H.) in that system area. This program will provide public library service to the residents of correctional institutions in the Bur Oak area.

Library Programs

One of the programs contributing to the improvement of library services in the state which has been funded with Library Services and Construction Act funds is the Library Research Center at the University of Illinois. The center is currently working on two studies of value to library systems and local libraries. One is the evaluation of the Books by Mail program carried on by the Bur Oak, Corn Belt, and Rolling Prairie Library Sytems. The other is a study of audiovisual (especially 16mm film) resources and needs of the state. Both studies are expected to be completed by 1972.

Programs for the urban disadvantaged have begun in areas where large numbers of people have not had access to library service. A continuing requirement for such programs is the assurance by the local agency that once the project has begun under a LSCA project, it will become incorporated into the service program of the library. Because of the budgeting and appropriation procedures of taxing authorities of Illinois, it is not always possible for a library to begin a program immediately once the need for it is recognized. Hence, the LSCA programs for the disadvantaged have been designed to enable the library to begin a program when the desirability of such a program becomes apparent, and gradually reallocate its funds or acquire new funds for the continuation of the program.

Service to the rural disadvantaged has been given by some library systems with the establishment of bookmobile service or community center libraries. Most recently three library systems have begun a program of books by mail.

A Task Analysis study, under the direction of the ILA Ad Hoc Committee on Manpower Training and Utilization just completing its second phase (of three), identified 1,615 tasks performed by personnel in 18 selected libraries in Illinois in Phase I. In Phase II the project commissioned three library consultants skilled in personnel techniques to examine the task analysis data against their own experience. The papers of these three consultants were evaluated by a review panel. In Phase III additional work will be done with the consultants' reports in order to prepare a document of immediate use to library administrators in evaluating their staff organizational patterns. The objective of Phase III is to revise, expand and update the 1948 ALA *Descriptive List of Professional and Nonprofessional Duties in Libraries.*

Library service to the blind and physically handicapped has been provided by the Chicago Public Library, Department of Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped for forty years. Within the last five years, a program of decentralization of services has been initiated in which deposits of materials for users of this service have been made in 12 library systems. Two public libraries in another system offer this service. A study made in 1967 by Terry Weech, revealed that there were 400,000 potential users of these services in the state.[29]

Illinois State Library

The Illinois State Library plays a dual role in library development in the state. It is one of twenty-two divisions in the Office of the Secretary of State, who is, by law, designated the State Librarian. The director of the State Library is the title given to the professional librarian who is responsible for

the activities of the State Library. The State Library has certain responsibilities and mandates for service.

The Illinois State Library serves as a special library for state government. The policy of Illinois as stated in Chapter 128, *Illinois Revised Statutes* is, "to promote, support, implement, and maintain library service on a state level for all State Officers, Offices, the General Assembly, the Judiciary and all state agencies, bodies, and commissions, and to promote, support, and implement library services on a statewide basis. It is the responsibility of government at all levels to promote, support, implement, and maintain library services for the cultural, educational, and economic development of the State of Illinois and of the inhabitants of the State of Illinois."[30]

In addition to its function as a special library to the state government, the Illinois State Library, as provided in Chapter 128, *Illinois Revised Statutes,* is responsible for the promotion and development of cooperative library networks operating regionally or statewide and for providing effective coordination of the library resources of the public, academic, school, and special libraries, and for the promotion and development of information centers for improved supplemental library services for special library clientele served by each type of library or center. It has the authority to administer grants of federal library funds, interstate library compacts, and to act as a Research and Reference Center to the library systems.

In its role as the agency responsible for the development of library services in the state, the State Library assists local libraries in their plan of cooperation for better library services in their communities, and through the library systems aid in furnishing books and other library materials to them. It also assists local groups and library systems in developing a program for the provision of library services to areas without library service. It acts as a supplementary source, through the state funded library systems for reading materials unavailable in the local libraries. It acts as a clearinghouse, in an advisory capacity, for questions, and problems pertaining to the administration and function of public and school libraries in Illinois and publishes booklets and pamphlets to implement this service.

The Illinois State Library has the responsibility to seek the opinion of the Attorney General for legal questions pertaining to the public libraries and their function as governmental agencies, and to contract with any other library or library agency to carry out the purposes of the State Library. It collects, compiles, preserves, and publishes public library statistical information and has the obligation to compile and publish the annual report of local public libraries and library systems which are required by law to be submitted.[31] (Chapter 81, Sections 4-10 and 1004-12, *Illinois Revised Statutes.*)

It conducts and arranges for library training programs for library personnel, library directors, and others involved in library service and it makes and publishes an annual report for each fiscal year.

Certain objectives of the Illinois State Library are thus specified in the *Illinois Revised Statutes.* The most impelling of these are:

> The promotion and development of cooperative library networks operating regionally or statewide to provide effective coordination of library resources of public, academic, school, and special libraries.
>
> The promotion, support, implementation of library services on a statewide basis for the cultural, educational, and economic development of the state and the inhabitants of the state.
>
> The promotion, support, implementation, and maintenance of library services on a state level for all state officers, offices, the General Assembly, the Judiciary, and all state agencies, bodies, and commissions.

The Illinois State Library currently has a collection of 555,027 books, not including 690,720 federal documents, and approximately 70,000 Illinois state governmental documents, a staff of 152, and severely limited physical facilities. In addition to its service to state government and other requirements of Chapter 128, the requirements for materials, staff, and facilities are intensified by an additional function of the Illinois State Library, namely that of a Research and Reference Center for the Network of Public Library Systems. In this capacity the Illinois State Library not only supplies materials for the local library user through the library systems, but also is concerned with answering reference questions. A tally of the first five months of fiscal year 1972 shows that 17,364 items were loaned to systems, while 11,827 were nonsystem loans. Reference requests filled for Springfield-based governmental officials and agencies account for 9,025 of the 10,357 reference questions answered during

July-November 1971.

The present quarters of the Illinois State Library in the Centennial Building provide 51,876 square feet. To house the projected activities of the State Library will require 250,000 square feet.

The Library Development Group occupies a building at 701 South Second, containing approximately 4,500 square feet.

The Goal of the Illinois State Library

The goal of the Illinois State Library shall be: the assured provision of excellent library service for all the residents of the state so that the need for cultural, educational, informational, and recreational resources can be met, and the governmental and economic development of the state can be fostered.

In carrying out the policy of leadership in providing library service for the people of the state this goal may be interpreted as the fulfillment of the five foremost responsibilities of libraries identified in *Libraries at Large:*

1. To support formal education, from prekindergarten through graduate and professional schools.
2. To sustain the increasingly complex operations of the government and the economy of the country.
3. To provide opportunities for continuing self-education and retraining.
4. To play a role in the reintegration into the society of groups now largely isolated and excluded by their lacks in education and training.
5. To provide resources for an informed public opinion and personal, cultural, and intellectual growth and individuation.[32]

This will be a continuing goal for the state and will require concerted effort on the local, system, and state level to approach achievement. It is unlikely that all of the implications of this goal can be achieved in the next five years.

Steps to achieve this goal will be taken as outlined on the following pages.

Networks

The promotion and development of cooperative library networks operating regionally or statewide to provide effective coordination of library resources of public, academic, school, and special libraries is a sub-goal of the Illinois State Library.

In order to move forward in the achievement of this sub-goal, the major objective is to provide means for libraries of all types to work together in an attempt to serve the informational, educational, intellectual, and cultural needs of the people of Illinois, thus to provide the assurance of excellent library service to all the people of the state.

Encouragement will be given to activities designed to:

I. Form organizations similar to the Illinois Library Regional Council.
II. Develop joint programs between types of libraries and build cooperative relationships based on programs serving the clientele of two or more types of libraries.
III. Plan a Governor's Conference on Total Access to Intellectual Resources.
IV. Expand the already existing network to include libraries other than the present public libraries and library systems.
V. Develop educational programs on the opportunities and techniques of networking.
VI. Develop research into such areas as means of communication between users and resources, means of rapid delivery of materials and information, definition of the needs of users of all types of libraries and level of service required, and other areas as needed.
VII. Identification of special subject strengths.
VIII. Development of resource and research collections which serve as regional resource centers.
IX. Provide an automated data base of the holdings of the Illinois State Library and other collections in MARC tape form.

The need for programs under this sub-goal is the same for all: The need to share resources and to provide access to all the library resources of the state.

I. Regional Councils.

Organizations similar to the Illinois Regional Library Council (just now getting started in the Chicago SMSA) in Peoria, the St. Louis metropolitan area and such others as may be appropriate, will be one means of meeting this objective.

The council is designed to promote the development of cooperative activities be-

tween public, academic, school, and special libraries in the Chicago metropolitan area. The council will seek to promote the maximum utilization of library resouces in the area. A plan for the first five years of the operation will be developed, aimed at determining the best means to be used for the transfer of information, devising a method of obtaining a knowledge of specialized collections, identifying strengths of collections, developing a coordinated acquisition policy to build on existing strengths, evolving a collection development policy aimed at filling existing gaps, coordinating the design of a compatible automated system, and exploring methods of funding for the continuation of the council.

This project will be evaluated in terms of the five year plan which will be submitted to not less than three, nor more than nine, directors of cooperative projects in the United States for evaluation and comment.

II. Develop joint programs between types of libraries and build cooperative relationships based on programs serving the clientele of two or more types of libraries.

The receipt of the results of the study to be completed in 1972 by the Library Research Center at the University of Illinois will provide an opportunity to develop cooperative school-public library programs on a local, system, or state level. The fiscal year 1972 project, Children's Book Evaluation Centers, provides an opportunity for school librarians, school faculty, public librarians, and interested residents to examine the whole array of publications of children's books by 45 participating publishers in the 16 reviewing centers established in library systems and the State Library. The guidelines, developed in cooperation with the Children's Section of the Illinois Library Association, have been used to establish these book reviewing centers.

Each cooperative project will be evaluated in terms of the objectives of the program. In the case of the Children's Book Reviewing Centers, the means of evaluation will be developed in cooperation with the Children's Section Advisory Committee to measure the effectiveness of the examination centers in terms of use, user satisfaction, and other appropriate measures, including their contributions to cooperative activities.

III. Governor's Conference on Total Access.

An additional project designed to study means of making the total resources of the state available to the people of the state is a Governor's Conference "to develop the concept of an institutional form or forms designed to provide all the people of the state adequate and convenient access to intellectual records when they need them, where they need them, and in a form and at intellectual levels suitable to their needs."[33] The conference would explore sources of information other than libraries, as well as libraries themselves. Such a means of providing information as newspapers, radio, and television will be considered.

This project will be evaluated in terms of the recommendations of the conference, the feasibility of the recommendations, and implementation of the recommendations.

IV. Expanding the Network.

The present practice of serving each user individually through his local public library may be improved by arrangements so that each user may be in communication with the already existing network through every type of library. This program will begin in fiscal year 1973 by making it possible for academic libraries to initiate requests for interlibrary loan and reference assistance directly to the four Research and Reference Centers. Such requests would be treated according to the Illinois Interlibrary Loan Code.

The program will be evaluated in terms of number of requests, number of requests filled, and cost. The recently completed study by Westat Research, Inc., which determined the costs and effectiveness of interlibrary loan in Illinois will be used as a part of the evaluation procedure.

V. Develop educational programs on the techniques and opportunities in networking.

This activity will be part of the continuing education activity planned under Public Library Development. (Page 16.)

VI. Develop research into such areas as a means of communication between users and resource centers, means of rapid delivery of materials and information, definition of the needs of users of all types of libraries and levels of service required, and other areas as needed.

These activities will be carried on in accordance with the plans for research discussed under Public Library Development. (Page 16.)

VII. Identification of special subject strengths. A study will be conducted to identify the special subject collections in public, academic, and special libraries in the state in 1972. The evaluation of the study will be developed to measure the accomplishment of its objectives.

VIII. Development of resource and research collections which serve as regional resource centers.

In cooperation with the Chicago Public Library and other large urban libraries, programs will be developed to contribute to the library's function as a regional resource center. Programs to strengthen special collections for use statewide or regionally as research or additional resource collections will be encouraged. For example, the Vivian G. Harsh collection of Afro-American History and Literature in the Hall Branch of the Chicago Public Library will be strengthened in 1972. Such collections will be considered as a major materials resource for use through the network.

Each project under this objective will be evaluated according to the objectives of the project. The collections themselves will be evaluated for depth, completeness, scope, and accessibility.

IX. Provide an automated data base of the holdings of the Illinois State Library and other such collections as are feasible in MARC tape by 1975.

Discussion will be continued with the Library of Congress concerning the possibility of the conversion of the present catalog of the collection to MARC tape, with access to this data base by cathode ray tube. At the same time, the feasibility of the conversion of other collections to a similar form will be explored. In addition to the book collection, activities will be initiated to restudy and work toward a Union List of Serial holdings in MARC format of the serials collection of the Illinois State Library, the University of Illinois, Southern Illinois University, Illinois State University, the Deere Library at Moline, the Argonne National Laboratory Library, and thirty small college libraries.

Phase I of the project would include acquisition of the MARC tapes and establish the holdings of the Illinois State Library therein. Also included in Phase I would be the development of additional reference, cataloging, and processing uses of the information available on the tapes.

Phase II will include continued investigation of cooperative activities with the Library of Congress and to input Illinois State Library holdings into the MARC tapes.

Phase III will include the acquisition of the MARC serials record and the input of other serials collections on MARC to the data base.

The project will be continuously evaluated in terms of its contribution to the networking concept and its contribution to rapid access to information.

Proposals for programs under this subgoal will be considered in light of the following criteria.

Contribution to networking:
- Number of people affected.
- Number of agencies affected.
- Effect on the existing network.
- Cost.
- Continuation of support.

Anticipated availability of resources in terms of:

Numbers of materials.

Special collections.

Improved services value as an experimental pilot project.

Public Library Development

Steps to achieve the sub-goal, "the promotion, support and implementation of library services on a statewide basis for cultural, educational, and economic development of the state and the inhabitants of the state," will be taken through the following objectives.

I. Building on strength, the first priority for library development will be strengthening and stimulating library systems. This will be done through the encouragement of programs and proposals to:

A. Strengthen the resources of the library systems and member libraries.

B. Develop and improve programs of library service to the library public, the traditional user, the special groups within the regular clientele, and those who are unserved because of economic, cultural, physical, or geographic disadvantage.

C. Improve the utilization of library manpower and increase the number of librarians in areas where needed.

D. Increase the public's awareness of libraries.

E. Develop the talents and abilities of the following: librarians serving in library systems and member libraries, library trustees, and citizens interested in libraries.

F. Provide research into problems confronting libraries or new ways of meeting challenges of service.

G. Cooperate with ILA in the implementation of Public Library Standards.

H. Provide access to libraries.

II. Closely allied to strengthening systems, is the objective of reducing the number of persons in the state who are not now taxed for library service, thus increasing the support for libraries and at the same time making more people eligible for library service directly from a local library. The following programs will be encouraged, and/or developed.

A. Project Plus—providing larger units of service.

B. Providing for library agencies with a tax base sufficient to provide minimum service.

C. Studying the problem of library finance and organization.

III. Improvement of physical facilities for libraries.

I. Building on strength, programs will be encouraged to:

A. Strengthen library systems.

(1) Program to strengthen the resources of the library systems and member libraries.

Need: See Appendix F.

a. Strengthen materials collection of system member libraries. A library resources enrichment program will give a grant of 10 cents per capita to the system for the population of the system area, and a grant of 5 cents per capita to the system for the population served by the member libraries for the purchase of non-duplicate (within each collection) adult nonfiction materials to be freely used through reciprocal borrowing and interlibrary loan by all of the library users in the system. This strengthening of the systems collection is to be accomlished by September 30, 1972.

Main entry cards for each book purchased will be submitted to the Illinois State Library for evaluation to consider:

The number of new titles added in the state.

The number of duplicates in the state.

The amount of strength added in each subject area.

The amount and kind of nonbook materials added through this program.

The number of new reference materials added.

B. Stimulation of service programs.

(1) For the economically and culturally disadvantaged.

Need: See Map for rural areas. (Appendix B.)

In urban areas, if projects are not initiated locally, the Illinois State Library will encourage the development of projects to provide library service to the disadvantaged where determinations have been made by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development of urban areas eligible for assistance under the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966,[34] or where a demonstrated need for such services exists.

Priorities will be given to counties in which 75 percent or more of the population is urban.

For rural areas, projects will be designed, in cooperation with the library systems to provide service to rural areas, either by strengthening public libraries and expanding their service areas, or by special programs aimed at developing a tax base for library service.

Priorities will be given to those counties in which 75 percent or more of the population is rural, or in which the basis of qualification is (1.2) in the United States Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Qualified Areas . . . Criteria and Data under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.[35] See Map. (Appendix B.)

Each program for the economically and culturally disadvantaged will be evaluated on the basis of:

Increase in use of library materials.

Increase in number of people using the library.

Number of people using the library as a means of improving skills and capabilities such as job skills, enjoyment of books, etc.

Number of people improving their earning capacity by means of the use of libraries.

Continuation and improvement of the programs by the local library.

(2) For the unemployed and underemployed.

Need: See Map. (Appendix B.)

Programs will be encouraged to provide job information and training materials to enable the library patron to upgrade his employment skills. Such programs may be in cooperation with another agency or organization working to improve employment capabilities on all levels. These programs will be encouraged in those counties having a (1.2) basis of qualification in the United States Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration Qualified areas . . . Criteria and data under the Public Works and Economic Act of 1965.[36]

Such programs will be evaluated in terms of the specific objectives of each project.

(3) For the unserved or inadequately (below minimum) served.

Need: (See Page 5.)

Programs will be encouraged to improve service to patrons of those libraries not now meeting the minimum standards.

The decision of the Public Library Section of the Illinois Library Association and the Illinois Library Trustee Association to make implementation of public library standards for Illinois the subject of the spring workshops is the first step in achieving this objective.

A series of six workshops on library finances will be carried out in the spring of 1972, to give assistance in planning and budgeting expenditures on the local level.

Other workshops on subjects leading to ways of meeting the standards will be encouraged.

Programs will be encouraged to improve service to special groups within the present users of libraries, such as organizations, business, industry, or local governmental agencies.

Evaluation of programs will be based on the objectives of the program. In the case of the Illinois Library Association workshops the evaluation may be done by charting the progress made each year for the next five years by local libraries in meeting the Illinois Library Association standards.

(4) For the institutionalized.

Need: (See Page 8.)

Programs will be encouraged to serve the 30,546 residents of the state institutions who have the same right to library service as other residents of the state.

In cooperation with library systems in which institutions are located, projects will be developed to provide service to residents of institutions.

In cooperation with departments responsible for state institutions, the Illinois State Library will seek annual appropriations to provide public library service to state institutions.

Evaluation of these projects will be provided by:

Comparison with the American Library Association or other nationally recognized standards for the appropriate institutions.

Continuation of funding for the programs of library service in institutions.

A study will be undertaken to discover the number of persons in other than state supported institutions in Illinois and to discover their library needs in order to plan the most effective means of providing this service.

(5) For the blind and physically handicapped.

Need: (See Page 8.)

Programs will be encouraged to assure the provision of library service to the estimated 111,140 blind and physically handicapped residents of the state.

Strengthen the Chicago Public Library, Department of Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Support the subregionalization of the service through the library systems with the aim of having 30 percent of the estimated eligible users as active borrowers within five years.

Programs for the blind and physically handicapped will be evaluated by:

Increase in the number of active borrowers.

Increase in the number of persons identified and introduced to the service.

Customer satisfaction in terms of:

Fulfillment of requests.

Adequacy of materials available.

Provision of and maintenance of equipment.

C. Increase the manpower capability for improved library service and better utilize existing manpower.

Need: Proper proportion of staff to people served as stated in Illinois Public Library Standards. One staff member to each 1,500 persons is the standard.[37]

Programs will be encouraged to pro-

vide library training for those people who are eligible under the scholarship program of the Illinois State Library. Findings of the Task Analysis program will be field tested to develop more meaningful job descriptions and classification schedules. The information to be provided by the fiscal year 1972 annual reports will identify libraries where staff shortages occur. Future programs will be planned on the basis of data from these reports. Consideration will be given to programs for internship in areas where need for additional personnel is shown to exist.

Succeeding annual reports will be used to compare growth in the number of personnel placed in positions in libraries reporting unfilled positions.

D. Increase in the public awareness of libraries.

Need: Only slightly more than one-third of the people who live within areas taxed for library service are registered borrowers of the libraries.

Public relations programs on all levels will be encouraged. As many cooperative programs between libraries, systems, and the State Library as are possible will be developed. One aspect to be stressed is the need for public support of libraries.

Evaluation procedures will be developed focusing on the specific directions of the programs, i.e., increase in the number of people using the libraries, or increase in support of libraries.

E. Develop the talents and abilities of the librarians serving in library systems and the member libraries, the library trustees, and citizens interested in libraries.

Need: A universal need exists for continuing education on all levels. Specific needs of untrained personnel will be identified by discussion with them and system personnel.

Encouragement will be given to the development and planning of workshops or seminars on important areas in librarianship such as automation, management, service to special groups, or other applicable subjects for appropriate library personnel including the Illinois State Library staff, system directors, library directors, or others, depending on the subject.

Encouragement in the planning and provision of programs and workshops on legislation, library trends, library funding, cooperative activities especially between public libraries, schools, and academic libraries or other applicable subjects will be planned and provided for library trustees and others, depending on the subject. Presentation of these programs and workshops will be planned on a regional basis in order to reach a wide range of the library community.

Encouragement in the planning and provision by systems of programs and workshops for untrained library personnel in such subjects as philosophy of service, techniques of materials selection, organization, management, and programming, or such other subjects as may be identified by consultation with the participants in the program.

This program will be continuously evaluated by such means as:

Improvement in techniques or skills.
Development of increased support of libraries.
Development of cooperative activities.
Other measures as may be appropriate.

F. Provide research into problems confronting libraries or new ways of meeting challenges of service.

Need: Accurate data on which to base courses of action.

Problems requiring research are enumerated elsewhere in this program as the need for additional information for planning purposes is indicated. In addition, research is needed in some cases to aid in the solution of existing problems.

In addition to the above mentioned research agencies, the Office of System Analysis and Management Services will be implemented at the Illinois State Library to include research capabilities for studies which might be done appropriately by the Illinois State Library. The collection and analysis of statistics of public libraries and library systems will be a function of this office.

Each research project will be evaluated on the basis of its methodology, analysis of data, and presentation of findings.

G. Cooperation with the Illinois Library Association in the implementation of Public Library Standards.

Need: The fact that almost no library in the state meets all of the standards set by the Illinois Library Association (by their own statements) points to a need to find a means for the implementation of the standards.

Encouragement will be given to the development and support of programs similar to that listed under B-4 above, for the implementation of these standards.

Methods will be developed to measure attempts to meet standards based on the information about the status of libraries which is currently available.

H. Access to library service.

The intersystem reciprocal borrowing program began in 1972 and will be continued, and will result, finally, in a statewide library card.

II. Make library service universally available and universally supported.

A. Strengthen the public support of libraries.

Need: More than two million people do not have tax-supported library service.

Encouragement will be given to programs aimed at the development of adequately supported library agencies.

Project Plus, a program for the promotion of larger units of service, is designed to encourage the formation of library districts with a sufficiently large population and a sufficiently large valuation of property to provide library service at the rate of $5.00 per capita. In cooperation with library systems, who provide library materials at the rate of 50 cents per capita for the population of the area to be served who are not presently taxed for library service, a grant will be made to equal the amount that could be raised, if the area were taxed at .12 percent of the full fair cash value of all taxable property within the area, as equalized, not to exceed $5.00 per capita for the not presently taxed population. With these funds, library service is demonstrated, and a referendum must be held within nine months of the beginning of the project.

If the referendum is successful, a grant in the same amount is made available for the second year of the project to enable newly formed districts to levy and collect taxes for the support of the library. This project will be continued through FY 1973.

The ultimate evaluation of the project is the success of the referendum. However, each project will evaluate those services and activities used to achieve the success of the project.

B. In order to assure that each library is adequately supported, the organization of library agencies that are not adequately funded will be discouraged.

Need: The need to provide at least an average of $6 per capita.

Legislation will be developed to assure that new libraries being organized will be adequately supported. This legislation will be introduced in the 1973 session of the General Assembly.

C. Study the problems of library finance.

A study will be made of the funding structure of other service agencies to determine the best way to provide mandated tax-supported library service and facilities for all Illinois residents based on an effective and reasonable tax base

that does not rely solely on property tax.

A proposal will be written and research authorized to investigate the means of providing adequate support of library service.

III. Improvement of physical facilities.

Need: Almost half the libraries in the state are more than twenty years old. Twenty years is usually the length of time a library is planned for. (See Page 6.)

The study referred to above will not only include consideration of methods for adequate funding for library operations, but also a means of funding library construction.

Construction grants made under Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act will be funded under the priorities of this program of service.

Criteria for the considerations of project proposals for library development:

Contribution to the improvement of public library service or to the provision of library service where none exists.

Contribution to the system as a whole, either in general or by strengthening a member library to be a more effective system member.

Number of people served.

Number of libraries involved.

Contribution to:

The enrichment of library materials available.

The strengthening and improvement of service programs.

The effective utilization of personnel.

The development of new ideas and concepts of service.

The development of cooperative activities.

The educational attainments of people served.

The economic improvements of people served.

The cultural opportunities for the people served.

The development of increased support for libraries.

Efficiency of operation.

Cost.

Illinois State Library

The promotion, support, implementation, and maintenance of library services on a state level for all state officers, offices, the General Assembly, the Judiciary, and all state agencies, bodies, and commissions is a sub-goal. The achievement of this sub-goal will be approached by activities designed to further the following objectives.

I. Development of the informational services for state government.
II. Development of the collection of library materials.
III. Provision of a new state library building.
IV. Development of the publications program to serve the needs of all the library's programs.
V. Development of staff.
VI. Development of the Illinois State Library as a Research and Reference Center.

I. Development of the information services for state government.

Need: Increasing demand for informational services.

Programs will be encouraged to explore improved ways of serving state government agencies in order for the Illinois State Library to function as the comprehensive library and information center for the agencies of the state government. The addition of specialized staff and the development of a closer liaison with governmental agencies, the development of computer reference techniques, the use of the data base described on page 12, and an awareness program to inform the agencies of state government that the library is capable of providing in depth information support to administrative, planning and research functions of all agencies will be means

used to develop this aspect of the program. These activities will be continuously evaluated.

II. Development of the library materials collection of the Illinois State Library to 722,000 volumes by 1975.

Need: Increasing demands for the material by both state government and library systems.

Acquisitions of library materials will be made in accordance with the Acquisition Policy of the Illinois State Library published in *Illinois Libraries*, March 1971, pages 229-251. The following are the standards for book selection:

"IV. Standards for Book Selections

A. The selection of library materials is based on several important factors that determine its value to the collection. These factors are:

1. *Demand.* Any service institution must include demand among its criteria when considering acquisitions. This demand may be voiced in any one of several ways by the library's users or it may flow from a special emphasis on subject areas and materials needed by state agencies, public libraries, or library systems.
2. *Value.* Of equal importance in serving the State Library users are various quality criteria: relevance, authority, reliability, literary excellence, and other inherent qualities in the materials up for acquisition consideration without regard to demand or lack of demand.
3. *Format.* The State Library shall collect and preserve material in any form, i.e., print, tape, manuscript, microform, film, etc., as best meets the service obligations and operational facilities of the library."[38]

The collection is developed on three levels as follows:

"C. To attempt a more specific indication of what constitutes a 'selective collection' and a 'collection intermediate in depth,' a 'selective collection' might include:

1. Major reference works, encyclopedias, dictionaries, handbooks, bibliographies, etc.
2. Outstanding, indexed periodicals which give general coverage to the subject.
3. General treatises other than textbooks in the field.
4. Collected writings of major authors in the area.
5. A highly selective, discriminating collection of modern writings.

D. A 'collection intermediate in depth' should include at least:

1. Most of the useful reference books in the field, including bibliographies.
2. All indexed periodicals in its area, except those of a very highly specialized content.
3. Standard general works and treatises to cover the subject in detail — not textbooks unless they make some special contribution.
4. Collected works of all major authors and representative writings of others who have made, and are making, significant contributions in the field including lesser works of well-known writers. In most cases the extremely esoteric book (the very scarce and expensive item which will be very infrequently used) should not be included.
5. A wide, discriminating selection of contemporary writers in the area.

E. A 'comprehensive collection' is, of course, self-defining. It is to be noted, however, that this does not mean that everything touching upon the subject is to be collected."[39]

Those areas falling into the "selective collection" category as are such subjects as religion, literature, and language. "Collections intermediate in depth" are law, medi-

cine, art, and music. "Comprehensive collections" include political science, history especially of Illinois, government, education, science and technology, and philosophy.

The selection of out-of-state documents is made on the same principles as are followed in book selection. Those federal documents received by the State Library as a regional depository are added to the collection.

The following steps will be taken to build the collection to 722,000 volumes:

Acquisition of 30,000 volumes in FY 1972.

Acquisition of 32,000 volumes in FY 1973.

Acquisition of 34,000 volumes in FY 1974.

Acquisition of 36,000 volumes in FY 1975.

Acquisition of 35,000 volumes in FY 1976.

The evaluation of this program will be accomplished by testing the ability of the collection to satisfy the information needs of the library users and by checking bibliographies to determine the coverage of a specific field of knowledge.

III. A New Illinois State Library Building.

Need: The Illinois State Library requires almost five times as much space as it now has.

Steps to be taken to achieve this objective:

Development of a building program by an outside building consultant.

Conduct a nationwide AIA sponsored competition for the building design.

Seek appropriation for the construction of the building.

This project will be evaluated by how closely the building conforms to the library building program, and how well it serves the purposes of the library.

IV. Development of the publications program.

Need: Ever increasing need for communications.

The publications program of the Illinois State Library will be continued and strengthened. In addition to *Illinois Libraries,* a new publication providing ease of communication with the library community will be initiated in FY 1972. Means will be explored to provide frequent and up-to-date reporting to libraries and to the people of the state on the development and progress of library programs throughout the state. The activities described in the two preceding sections, Networking and Public Library Development, will be especially noted.

V. Provide additional staff by 1975.

Need: Expansion of service will require a few more staff members.

Since the Illinois State Library has available for its use a highly sophisticated data processing department, increased demands for service may result in the addition of automation specialists if a data base is established to provide rapid access to information.

Steps to be taken to achieve this objective:

Add staff on a gradual basis as the demands become apparent. Staff to be dependent on the technological development of the service operation. This staff is to be in addition to those positions already authorized but not filled,[40] such as the system analysis and research unit, the consultants for service to the disadvantaged, professional development, and public information.

VI. Development of the Illinois State Library as a Research and Reference Center.

Need: Continued need for information.

In addition to the strengthening of the collection of library materials described above, the Illinois State Library will work closely with the programs described in the section on Networking to improve the communication between the user and the source of information, the rapid transportation of materials or information, and will explore new communication techniques for supplying information.

Proposals for projects under this sub-goal will be judged on criteria for the proposals under this sub-goal will be:

Contribution to the development of library service in the state.

Contribution to the development of service to governmental agencies, library systems, and member libraries.

Cost.

Procedures

Review and Amendment: This program will be published in an early issue of *Illinois Libraries*. It will be amended or updated after review by the library community, and upon the receipt of evaluations of activities, or research pointing to additional needs or the satisfaction of known needs.

Grant Procedures: Procedures have been developed, or are in the process of being developed, for the selection of project proposals and for reporting on, and evaluating projects.

Guidelines for preparing a proposal for a Library Services and Construction Act, Title I grant, have been developed and distributed in limited numbers to all public libraries and in quantity to library systems to provide assistance to the initiation of projects. These guidelines were also printed in *Illinois Libraries*.[41] Guidelines for Title III proposals are being developed and the application form for Title II grants is being updated. A form indicating an intention to develop a project proposal is being reviewed. It is expected that such a form will enable Library Development consultants to confer with the potential applicant in advance of the actual development of the project proposal.

The project proposals for Titles I and II are reviewed by the Illinois State Library Advisory Committee, the Title I and II Advisory Subcommittee, and the Library Development Group. The intention is to confer with the applicant to clarify any questions about the proposal raised by the consultant staff in advance of the review and discussion by the advisory groups.

The Illinois State Library Advisory Committee meets quarterly, with the Advisory Subcommittee meeting the two days immediately preceding the date of the Advisory Committee meeting. The dates of these meetings will, in the future, be published in *Illinois Nodes*[42] along with the deadline for the submission of project proposals, usually thirty days before the meeting. After review and recommendations by these advisory groups, contracts are developed for the projects. In case an application for a construction project is denied, an opportunity will be given for a hearing on the proposal.

Project report forms to provide a means for uniform quarterly reporting on Library Services and Construction Act projects are being pretested in the spring of 1972. It is expected that a fairly standard form for reporting will be ready for use by all projects in FY 1973. It is also expected that certain programs, depending on the objectives will require modifications or additions to the standard form. A regular schedule of consultant visits to projects will be developed.

Evaluation: If not already a part of a proposal, a means of evaluation based on the objectives will be developed for each project. In addition, the continuous evaluation of the total program will be used to measure the progress of the program toward the stated goal and sub-goals. Evaluations of projects and of the total program will be published. Evaluation data will be used in each project to change methods and techniques of the program, if needed, and to suggest new programs to meet the needs. Amendments to the long-range plan will be reflected in annual programs.

Summary

In the quest for excellent library service for all, the program for library development in Illinois will build on existing strengths in order to improve the services where needed and initiate new library service.

Strengthening library systems, and through them, the member libraries with improved and increased library materials collections and with service projects for all the people will be a major thrust of the program. Such projects as continuing education, public awareness, service to special groups, such as the disadvantaged, institutionalized, handicapped, or to regular library users, manpower utilization, research, study, and publications will contribute to the strengthening of the libraries, both local and system in the state.

Again, building on strength, and endeavoring to make the resources of libraries accessible to all the residents of the state, special emphasis will be given to continuing and strengthening the existing network of public libraries, system libraries, and the Research and Reference Centers, with the goal of building on existing network to make a single network available to any library patron. Projects such as a data base in MARC form, research into library

problems, and joint programs between different types of libraries will contribute to an efficient network.

As a backup for all library activities, the strengthening of the Illinois State Library so that it may serve most effectively as a Research and Reference Center as well as fulfilling its role as a special library to state government will be a major activity. Programs to develop the materials collection, to increase and develop the staff, to provide a data base for reference as well as bibliographic purposes, the implementation of the unit for systems analysis, research and statistics, will all contribute not only to the Illinois State Library as a special library but to library development in the state as a whole.

Footnotes

[1] U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-B 15 Illinois. Washington, D. C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1971. Table 16.

[2] *Illinois Revised Statutes,* Chapter 81, Sections 2-1 to 2-4 and Sections 1002-1 to 1002-11.

[3] Barbara O. Slanker, "Research and Statistics Programs, Illinois State Library," *Illinois Libraries,* 53 (April-May 1971) p. 354.

[4] "Illinois Public Libraries Statistics, 1970-1971," *Illinois Libraries* 53 (October 1971) p. 549-573.

[5] *Ibid.*

[6] *Illinois Revised Statutes,* Chapter 81, Sections 3-1.

[7] *Ibid.,* Section 19.

[8] *Ibid.,* Section 1003-1.

[9] *Ibid.,* Article 3, and Section 23.

[10] *Ibid.,* Article 4-10.

[11] *Ibid.,* Article 3-1.

[12] Barbara O. Slanker, *Op. cit.,* p. 356.

[13] *Illinois Revised Statutes,* Article 5.

[14] Illinois Library Association, "Measures of Quality," *Illinois Libraries* 54 (February 1972) p. 141.

[15] American Library Association, *Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries,* Chicago, American Library Association, 1962, p. 9.

[16] Illinois Library Association, *Op. cit.,* p. 138.

[17] American Library Association, *Op cit.,* p. 8.

[18] Barbara O. Slanker, *Op cit.,* p. 355.

[19] Illinois Library Association, *Op. cit.,* p. 136.

[20] "Illinois Public Libraries Statistics, 1970-1971," *Op. cit.*

[21] *Illinois Revised Statutes,* Chapter 81, Section 111-123.

[22] *Ibid.,* Section 112.

[23] *Ibid.,* Section 118.

[24] Department of Health, Education and Welfare, *Education Directory,* Part II, Higher Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., p. 90-111.

[25] *Ibid.*

[26] *Director of Illinois Schools for 1970-1971.* Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield, Illinois, p. 451-452.

[27] Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers, V. 2, Gale Research Company, 1968. Detroit Michigan, p. 76-95.

[28] Social, Educational Research and Development, Inc. *A Plan for Institutional Library Services for the State of Illinois* (Silver Spring, Maryland, 1968).

[29] Terry Weech, *Planning Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in Illinois* unpublished report, 1967.

[30] *Illinois Revised Statutes,* Chapter 128, Section 103, Paragraph 3, 1971.

[31] *Illinois Revised Statutes,* Chapter 81, Sections 4-10 and 1004-12.

[32] Douglas M. Knight and E. Shipley Nourse, editors, *Libraries at Large,* New York, Bowker, 1969, p. 18.

[33] "Total Access to Intellectual Resources," unpublished proposal, p. 4.

[34] 80 Stat. 1255 (1966).

[35] U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, "Qualified Areas . . . Criteria and Data." Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1970, p. 20-22.

[36] *Ibid.*

[37] Illinois Library Association, *Op. cit.,* p. 141.

[38] "Acquisition Policy of the Illinois State Library," *Illinois Libraries,* 53 (March 1971) p. 236.

[39] *Ibid.*

[40] "Illinois State Library — Organization Chart," *Illinois Libraries* 53 (April-May 1971) p. 281.

[41] "Guidelines for Preparing a Proposal for a Library Services and Construction Act Title I Grant," *Illinois Libraries* 53 (April-May 1971) pp. 366-373.

[42] *Illinois Nodes*—Issued semi-monthly by the Illinois State Library.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Advisory Committee

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Mr. Robert Wagenknecht
Mr. Ray Howser
Mr. Robert McClarren
Mr. Lester Stoffel
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Mr. Joe Benson
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Title I and II Subcommittee

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Miss Ruth Gregory
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Mr. James Ubel
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Dr. Alex Ladenson
Mr. Henry Meisels
Mr. Glenn Dockins
Miss Alice McKinley
Mr. Stillman Taylor
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Mr. Edgar W. Chamberlin
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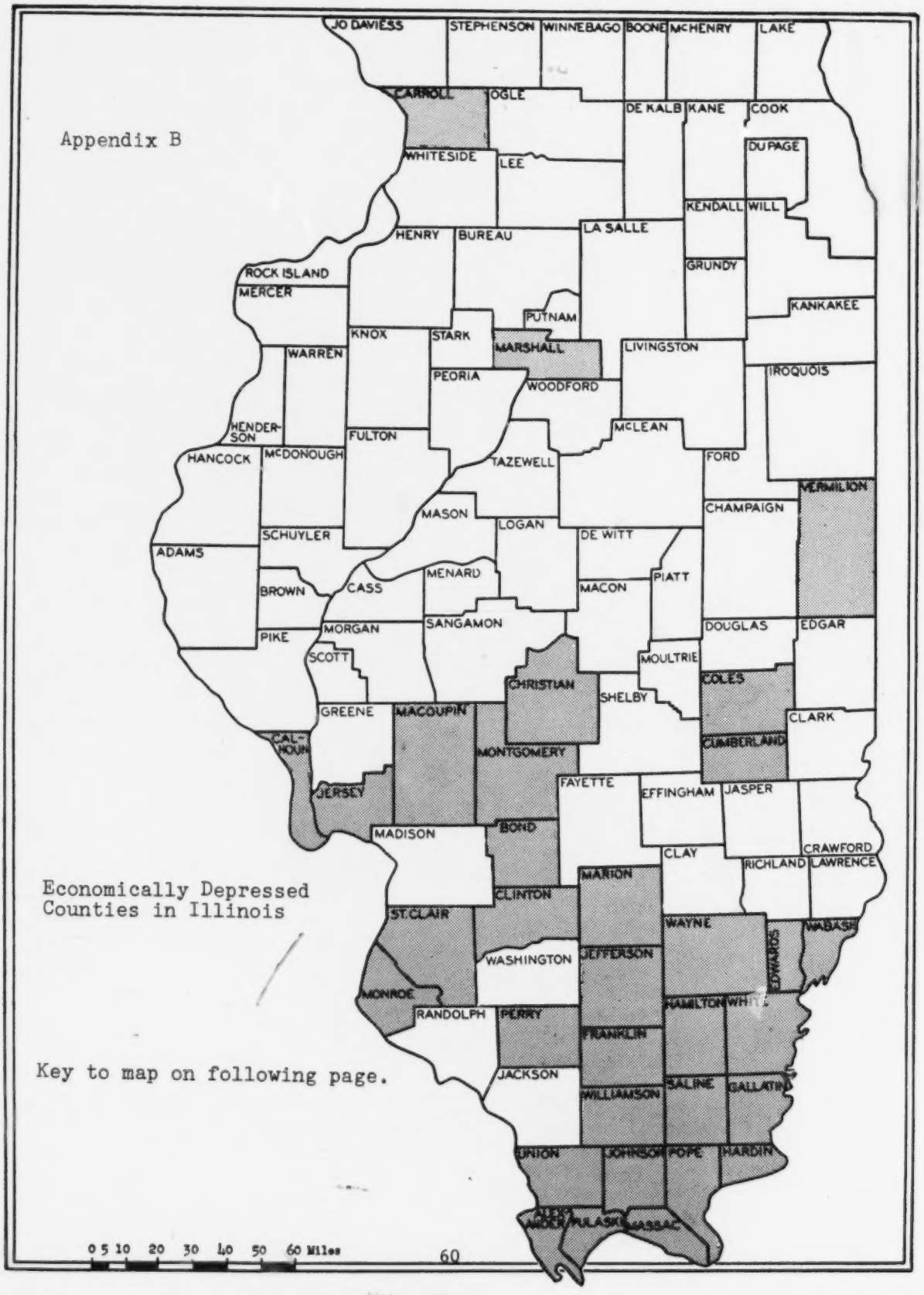
Dr. Ralph Morris
Mr. Vernon Zumhagen
Mrs. Dorothy Phares
Mrs. Maurine Severn
Mr. William Novick
Mr. Michael Bender
Mrs. Alice Ihrig
Mrs. Benjamin Downs

Appendix B



Economically Depressed Counties in Illinois

Key to map on following page.

Economically Depressed Counties in Illinois*

County	Median Family Income	Rural Population	Public Assistance Recipients	Non-White Population
		(Percentage of Total County Population)		
Alexander	3,146	47.8	26.8	28.5
Bond	4,038	66.9	5.8	1.9
Calhoun	3,683	100.0	4.8	0.6
Carroll	4,888	74.4	2.0	0.8
Christian	4,964	52.8	6.0	0.4
Clinton	4,808	72.1	3.2	0.9
Coles	5,162	24.5	4.5	0.9
Cumberland	3,960	100.0	4.8	0.2
Edwards	3,666	100.0	4.3	0.2
Franklin	4,092	51.5	14.3	0.2
Gallatin	2,711	100.0	17.3	0.4
Hamilton	3,284	69.6	7.4	0.2
Hardin	3,136	100.0	16.2	0.5
Jefferson	4,918	49.2	12.8	4.1
Jersey	4,961	54.7	3.7	0.6
Johnson	3,097	100.0	7.6	1.2
Macoupin	4,667	61.8	4.6	0.6
Marion	4,648	49.9	8.8	3.8
Marshall	4,810	60.4	2.6	0.1
Massac	4,095	50.0	12.2	7.1
Monroe	5,383	53.5	3.6	0.2
Montgomery	4,371	52.8	4.4	0.3
Perry	4,358	49.0	7.7	2.1
Pope	2,787	100.0	13.9	6.1
Pulaski	2,709	100.0	21.0	34.5
Saline	3,502	47.9	14.0	2.9
St. Clair	5,840	16.8	18.1	22.6
Union	4,043	70.3	9.1	0.5
Vermilion	5,436	38.2	7.3	6.3
Wabash	5,105	37.0	6.6	0.2
Wayne	4,081	65.3	7.2	0.1
White	4,282	65.2	9.7	0.5
Williamson	4,465	42.2	9.4	1.7

* Criteria for designation of redevelopment areas by the Economic Development Administration are as follows:

Unemployment
Population loss
Population loss and unemployment
Income
Unemployment and income
Indian Reservations
Sudden rise in unemployment
"Holdover" Areas

A complete list of these counties appears in the *Illinois Libraries* 54 (January 1972) p. 77-79.

Appendix C

System	Total Population	Population Served by Members	Population Served by Nonmembers	Total Unserved	% Unserved to Total Population
Bur Oak	385,461	251,941	3,175	130,345	33.82
Chicago	3,366,957	3,366,957	—0—	—0—	000.00
Corn Belt	163,445	110,384	—0—	53,061	32.46
Cumberland	224,798	90,204	7,734	126,860	56.43
DuPage	564,455	310,412	124,729	129,314	22.91
Great River	182,200	99,232	6,032	76,936	42.23
Illinois V.	401,534	286,876	729	113,929	28.37
Kaskaskia	342,606	175,039	—0—	167,567	48.91
Lewis & Clark	384,771	188,090	24,815	171,866	44.67
Lincoln T.	426,222	248,596	43,208	134,418	31.54
North Sub.	1,213,066	987,646	32,263	192,157	15.84
Northern Ill.	714,731	502,751	—0—	211,980	29.66
River Bend	211,628	158,998	—0—	52,630	24.87
Rolling P.	429,743	267,370	11,079	151,294	35.21
Shawnee	319,819	161,605	—0—	158,214	49.47
Starved Rock	162,097	83,137	31,357	47,703	29.43
Suburban	1,429,707	1,030,497	97,160	302,050	21.13
Western	190,736	136,148	1,281	53,307	27.95

Appendix D
Potential Library Support if All Taxable Property Were Taxed at Maximum Rate Permitted Without Referendum

County	Assessed Valuation	X .0015	Divided By Population	Per Capita Support
Adams	$ 307,344,970	$ 461,017.46	12,015	3.28
Alexander	26,286,926	39,430.39	12,015	3.28
Bond	51,548,575	77,322.86	14,012	5.51
Boone	147,883,411	221,825.12	25,440	8.71
Brown	24,893,990	37,340.99	5,586	6.68
Bureau	235,891,069	353,836.60	38,541	9.18
Calhoun	19,071,226	28,606.84	5,675	5.04
Carroll	87,340,894	131,011.34	19,276	6.79
Cass	64,230,195	96,345.29	14,219	6.77
Champaign	626,440,580	939,660.87	163,281	5.75
Christian	239,427,643	359,141.46	35,948	9.99
Clark	55,985,278	83,977.92	16,216	5.17
Clay	52,290,154	78,435.23	14,735	5.32
Clinton	94,702,271	142,053.41	28,315	5.01
Coles	201,746,373	302,619.56	47,815	6.32
Cook	22,184,690,616	33,277,035.92	5,492,369	6.05
Crawford	85,118,861	127,678.29	19,824	6.44
Cumberland	39,884,856	59,827.28	9,772	6.12
DeKalb	296,615,747	444,923.62	71,654	6.20
DeWitt	99,702,867	149,554.30	16,975	8.81
Douglas	143,561,490	215,342.24	18,997	11.33
DuPage	2,096,320,905	3,144,481.36	491,882	6.39
Edgar	139,584,[illegible]69	209,376.25	21,591	9.69
Edwards	30,468,914	45,703.37	7,090	6.44
Effingham	91,052,988	136,579.48	24,608	5.55
Fayette	90,428,214	135,642.32	20,752	6.53
Ford	113,488,075	170,232.11	16,382	10.39
Franklin	84,226,357	126,339.54	38,329	3.29
Fulton	189,231,628	283,847.44	41,890	6.77
Gallatin	33,162,507	49,773.76	7,418	6.70
Green	71,634,628	107,451.94	17,014	6.31
Grundy	201,646,890	302,470.34	26,535	11.39
Hamilton	30,212,469	45,318.70	8,665	5.23
Hancock	124,976,347	187,464.52	23,645	7.92
Hardin	14,586,693	21,880.04	4,914	4.45
Henderson	47,931,490	71,897.24	8,451	8.50
Henry	230,973,076	346,459.61	53,217	6.51
Iroquois	228,626,562	342,939.84	33,532	10.22
Jackson	129,134,905	193,702.36	55,008	3.52
Jasper	48,619,619	72,929.43	10,741	6.78
Jefferson	91,358,692	137,038.04	31,446	4.35
Jersey	65,577,758	98,366.64	18,492	5.31

County	Assessed Valuation	X .0015	Divided By Population	Per Capita Support
JoDaviess	82,170,965	123,256.45	21,766	5.66
Johnson	21,577,993	32,366.99	7,550	4.28
Kane	989,926,641	1,484,889.96	251,005	5.91
Kankakee	386,382,148	579,573.22	97,250	5.95
Kendall	149,647,274	224,470.91	26,374	8.51
Knox	259,302,011	388,953.02	61,280	6.34
Lake	1,662,336,144	2,493,504.22	382,638	6.51
LaSalle	586,514,133	879,771.20	111,409	7.89
Lawrence	71,024,295	106,536.44	17,522	6.08
Lee	220,532,550	330,798.83	37,947	8.71
Livingston	277,917,499	416,876.25	40,690	10.24
Logan	209,472,912	314,209.37	33,538	9.36
McDonough	144,430,954	216,646.43	36,653	5.91
McHenry	530,099,119	795,148.68	111,555	7.12
McLean	534,834,581	802,251.87	104,389	7.68
Macon	506,700,958	760,051.44	125,010	6.07
Macoupin	139,326,857	208,990.29	44,557	4.69
Madison	940,539,695	1,410,809.54	250,934	5.62
Marion	117,402,763	176,104.14	38,986	4.51
Marshall	82,081,726	123,122.59	13,302	9.25
Mason	110,662,072	165,993.11	16,161	10.27
Massac	56,797,880	85,196.82	13,889	6.13
Menard	67,803,168	101,704.75	9,685	10.50
Mercer	87,151,251	130,726.88	17,294	7.55
Monroe	85,532,893	128,299.34	18,831	6.81
Montgomery	136,064,629	204,096.94	30,260	6.74
Morgan	207,997,366	311,996.05	36,174	8.62
Moultrie	83,578,559	125,367.84	13,263	9.45
Ogle	206,657,168	309,985.75	42,867	7.23
Peoria	990,389,864	1,485,584.80	195,318	7.60
Perry	66,643,174	99,964.76	19,757	5.05
Piatt	267,061,536	400,592.30	15,509	25.82
Pike	83,191,802	124,787.70	19,185	6.50
Pope	10,825,259	16,237.89	3,857	4.20
Pulaski	14,973,140	22,459.71	8,741	2.56
Putnam*	85,984,590	128,976.89	5,007	25.75
Randolph	122,051,699	183,077.55	31,379	5.83
Richland	57,170,020	85,755.03	16,829	5.09
Rock Island	631,020,975	946,531.46	166,734	5.67
St. Clair	774,903,294	1,162,354.94	285,176	4.07
Saline	57,933,563	86,900.34	25,721	3.37
Sangamon	647,114,210	970,671.32	161,335	6.01
Schuyler	36,363,008	54,544.51	8,135	6.70
Scott	36,203,623	54,305.43	6,096	8.90
Shelby	123,442,001	185,163.00	22,589	8.19
Stark	56,288,510	84,432.77	7,510	11.24
Stephenson	196,499,378	294,749.07	48,861	6.03
Tazewell	571,970,284	857,955.43	118,649	7.23

County	Assessed Valuation	X .0015	Divided By Population	Per Capita Support
Union	42,160,161	63,240.24	16,071	3.93
Vermilion	352,751,123	529,126.68	97,047	5.45
Wabash	58,987,764	88,481.65	12,841	6.89
Warren*	120,972,239	181,458.36	21,595	8.40
Washington	65,840,712	98,761.07	13,780	7.16
Wayne	61,408,149	92,112.22	17,004	5.41
White	78,354,420	117,531.63	17,312	6.78
Whiteside	272,988,357	409,482.54	62,877	6.51
Will	1,044,281,165	1,566,421.75	249,498	6.27
Williamson	129,423,271	194,134.91	49,021	3.96
Winnebago	1,114,904,882	1,672,357.32	246,623	6.78
Woodford	148,116,964	222,175.45	28,012	7.93

* County libraries. Maximum rate for county libraries is .04 percent.

Appendix E
Potential Library Support if all Taxable Property were Taxed at Maximum Rate Permitted without Referendum Arranged by System into Which the Major Part of the County Falls

County	Assessed Valuation	X .0015	Divided By Population	Per Capita Support
Bur Oak Library System				
Grundy	$ 201,646,890	$ 302,470.34	26,535	$ 11.39
Kankakee	386,382,148	579,573.22	97,250	5.95
Kendall	149,647,274	224,470.37	7,090	6.44
Will	1,044,281,165	1,566,421.75	249,498	6.27
TOTAL	$ 1,781,957,477	$ 2,672,936.22	380,373	$ 7.02
Chicago Library System[1]				
Corn Belt Library System				
DeWitt	$ 99,702,867	$ 149,554.30	16,975	$ 8.81
Livingston	277,917,499	416,876.25	40,690	10.24
McLean	534,834,581	802,251.87	104,389	7.68
TOTAL	$ 912,454,947	$ 1,368,682.42	162,054	$ 8.44
Cumberland Trail Library System				
Clay	$ 52,290,154	$ 78,435.23	14,735	$ 5.32
Crawford	85,118,861	127,678.29	19,824	6.44
Edwards	30,468,914	45,703.37	7,090	6.44
Effingham	91,052,988	136,579.48	24,608	5.55
Fayette	90,428,214	135,642.32	20,752	6.53
Jasper	48,619,619	72,929.43	10,741	6.78
Jefferson	91,358,692	137,038.04	31,446	4.35
Lawrence	71,024,295	106,536.44	17,522	6.08
Marion	117,402,763	176,104.14	38,986	4.51
Richland	57,170,020	85,755.03	16,829	5.09
Wabash	58,987,764	88,481.65	12,841	6.89
Wayne	61,408,149	92,112.22	17,004	5.41
TOTAL	$ 885,330,433	$ 1,282,995.65	232,378	$ 5.52
DuPage Library System				
DuPage	$ 2,096,320,905	$ 3,144,481.36	491,882	$ 6.39
Kane	989,926,641	1,484,889.96	251,005	5.91
TOTAL	$ 3,086,247,546	$ 4,629,371.32	742,887	$ 6.23
Great River Library System				
Adams	$ 307,344,970	$ 461,017.46	70,861	$ 6.50
Brown	24,893,990	37,340.99	5,586	6.68
Cass	64,230,195	96,345.29	14,219	6.77
Hancock	124,976,347	187,464.52	23,645	7.92
Morgan	207,997,366	311,996.05	36,174	8.62

County	Assessed Valuation	X .0015	Divided By Population	Per Capita Support
Pike	83,191,802	124,787.70	19,185	6.50
Schuyler	36,363,008	54,544.51	8,135	6.70
Scott	36,203,623	54,305.43	6,096	8.90
TOTAL	$ 885,201,301	$ 1,327,801.95	183,901	$ 7.22
Illinois Valley Library System				
Mason	$ 110,662,072	$ 165,993.11	16,161	$ 10.27
Marshall[2]	41,040,863	61,561.29	6,601	9.25
Peoria	990,389,864	1,485,584.80	195,318	7.60
Stark	56,288,510	84,432.77	7,510	11.24
Tazewell	571,970,284	857,955.43	118,649	7.23
Woodford	148,116,964	222,175.45	28,012	7.93
TOTAL	$ 1,918,468,557	$ 2,877,702.84	372,251	$ 7.73
Kaskaskia Library System				
Clinton	$ 94,702,271	$ 142,053.41	28,315	$ 5.01
Monroe	85,532,893	128,299.34	18,831	6.81
St. Clair	774,903,294	1,162,354.94	285,176	4.07
Washington	65,840,712	98,761.07	13,780	7.16
TOTAL	$ 1,020,979,170	$ 1,531,468.76	346,102	$ 4.42
Lewis and Clark Library System				
Bond	$ 51,548,575	$ 77,322.86	14,012	$ 5.51
Calhoun	19,071,226	28,606.84	5,675	5.04
Green	71,634,628	107,451.94	17,014	6.31
Jersey	65,577,758	98,577.76	18,492	5.31
Macoupin	139,326,857	208,990.29	44,557	4.69
Madison	940,539,695	1,410,809.54	250,934	5.62
Montgomery	136,064,629	204,096.94	30,260	6.74
TOTAL	$ 1,423,763,368	$ 2,135,645.05	380,944	$ 5.60
Lincoln Trail Library System				
Champaign	$ 626,440,580	$ 939,660.87	163,281	$ 5.75
Clark	55,985,278	83,977.92	16,216	5.17
Coles	201,746,373	302,619.56	47,815	6.32
Douglas	143,561,490	215,342.24	18,997	11.33
Edgar	139,584,169	209,376.25	21,591	9.69
Ford	113,488,075	170,232.11	16,382	10.39
Iroquois	228,626,562	342,939.84	33,532	10.22
Piatt	267,061,536	400,592.30	15,509	25.82
Vermilion	352,751,123	529,126.68	97,047	5.45
TOTAL	$ 2,129,245,186	$ 3,193,867.78	430,370	$ 7.42
North Suburban[1]				

County	Assessed Valuation	X .0015	Divided By Population	Per Capita Support
Northern Illinois Library System				
Boone	$ 147,883,411	$ 221,825.12	25,440	$ 8.71
Carroll	87,340,894	131,011.34	19,276	6.79
DeKalb	296,615,747	444,923.62	71,654	6.20
JoDaviess	82,170,965	123,256.45	21,766	5.66
Lee	220,532,550	330,798.83	37,947	8.71
McHenry	530,099,119	795,148.68	111,555	7.12
Ogle	206,657,168	309,985.75	42,867	7.23
Stephenson	196,499,378	294,749.07	48,861	6.03
Winnebago	1,114,904,882	1,672,357.32	246,623	6.78
TOTAL	$ 2,882,704,114	$ 4,324,056.17	625,989	$ 6.90
River Bend Library System				
Henry[3]	$ 115,486,538	$ 173,229.81	26,609	$ 6.51
Rock Island	631,020,975	946,531.46	166,734	5.67
Whiteside	272,988,357	409,482.54	62,877	6.51
TOTAL	$ 1,019,495,870	$ 1,529,243.81	256,220	$ 5.96
Rolling Prairie Library System				
Christian	$ 239,427,643	$ 359,141.46	35,948	$ 9.99
Cumberland	39,884,856	59,827.28	9,772	6.12
Logan	209,472,912	314,209.37	33,538	9.36
Macon	506,700,958	760,051.44	125,010	6.07
Menard	67,803,168	101,704.75	9,685	10.50
Moultrie	83,578,559	125,367.84	13,263	9.45
Sangamon	647,114,210	970,671.32	161,335	6.01
Shelby	123,442,001	185,163.00	22,589	8.19
TOTAL	$ 1,917,424,307	$ 2,876,136.42	411,140	$ 6.99
Shawnee Library System				
Alexander	$ 26,286,926	$ 39,430.39	12,015	$ 3.28
Franklin	84,226,357	126,339.54	38,329	3.29
Gallatin	33,162,507	49,773.76	7,418	6.70
Hamilton	30,212,469	45,318.70	8,665	5.23
Hardin	14,586,693	21,880.04	4,914	4.45
Jackson	129,134,905	193,702.36	55,008	3.52
Johnson	21,577,993	32,366.99	7,550	4.28
Massac	56,797,880	85,196.82	13,889	6.13
Perry	66,643,174	99,964.76	19,757	5.05
Pope	10,825,259	16,237.89	3,857	4.20
Pulaski	14,973,140	22,459.71	8,741	2.56
Randolph	122,051,699	183,077.55	31,379	5.83
Union	42,160,161	63,240.24	16,071	3.39
Saline	57,933,563	86,900.34	25,721	3.37
White	78,354,420	117,531.63	17,312	6.78
Williamson	129,423,271	194,134.91	49,021	3.96
TOTAL	$ 918,761,577	$ 1,378,142.34	319,647	$ 4.31

County	Assessed Valuation	X .0015	Divided By Population	Per Capita Support
Starved Rock Library System				
Bureau	$ 235,891,069	$ 353,836.60	38,541	$ 9.18
LaSalle	586,514,133	879,771.20	111,409	7.89
Marshall[2]	41,040,863	61,561.29	6,601	9.25
Putnam*	85,984,590	128,976.89	5,007	25.75
TOTAL	$ 949,430,755	$ 1,424,146.13	161,558	$ 8.81
Suburban Library System[1]				
Western Library System				
Fulton	$ 189,231,628	$ 283,847.44	41,890	$ 6.77
Henderson	47,931,490	71,897.24	8,451	8.50
Henry[3]	115,486,538	173,229.81	26,609	6.51
Knox	259,302,011	288,953.02	61,280	6.34
McDonough	144,430,954	216,646.43	36,653	5.91
Mercer	87,151,251	130,726.88	17,294	7.55
Warren*	120,972,239	181,458.36	21,595	8.40
TOTAL	$ 964,506,111	$ 1,446,759.17	213,776	$ 6.77

[1] Not tabulatable by this method. Chicago Library System, Suburban Library System, and North Suburban Library System fall essentially into two counties, Cook and Lake. The calculations for these two counties are as follows:

County	Assessed Valuation	X .0015	Divided By Population	Per Capita Support
Cook	$ 22,184,690,616	$ 33,277,035.92	5,492,369	$ 6.05
Lake	1,662,336,144	2,493,504.22	382,638	6.51
TOTAL	$ 23,847,026,760	$ 35,770,540.14	5,875,007	6.08

[2] Illinois Valley Library System and Starved Rock Library System have each been credited with one-half (½) of the valuation and population of Marshall County.

[3] River Bend Library System and Western Library System have each been credited with one-half (½) of the valuation and population of Henry County.

* County libraries. Maximum rate for county libraries is .04 percent.

Appendix F

Public Library Per Capita Book Holdings

	Book Holdings	Population	Per Capita Book Holdings
State of Illinois	15,826,423	11,113,976	1.42
Systems			
Bur Oak	423,102	385,461	1.10
Chicago	3,996,875	3,366,957	1.19
Corn Belt	293,729	163,445	1.80
Cumberland	261,463	224,798	1.16
DuPage	846,250	514,983	1.64
Great River	330,890	182,200	1.82
Illinois Valley	773,671	401,534	1.93
Kaskaskia	340,326	342,606	0.99
Lewis and Clark	442,296	384,771	1.15
Lincoln Trail	705,222	426,222	1.65
North Suburban	2,118,150	1,213,066	1.75
Northern	1,157,388	714,731	1.62
River Bend	418,010	211,628	1.98
Rolling Prairie	747,308	429,743	1.74
Shawnee	429,019	319,819	1.34
Starved Rock	364,541	162,097	2.25
Suburban	1,716,118	1,485,864	1.15
Western	462,092	190,736	2.42

Appendix G

Libraries Open Less Than 20 Hours Per Week
Includes Only Library System Members

I. *Bur Oak Library System*

Library	Hours	Population
Braidwood	15	2,323
Coal City	8	3,040
Grant Park	2	801
		6,164

II. *Chicago Library System* —0—

III. *Corn Belt Library System*

Library	Hours	Population
Atlanta	9	1,640
Chatsworth	8	1,255
Danvers	16	1,486
Farmer City	16	2,217
Hayworth	14	2,700
McLean	9	1,276
Odell	13	1,417
Towanda	8	1,031
Waynesville	10	802
		13,825

IV. *Cumberland Trail Library System*

Library	Hours	Population
Albion	15	1,791
Altamont	16	1,929
St. Elmo	17	1,676
West Salem	15	979
		6,375

V. *DuPage Library System*

Library	Hours	Population
Elburn	15	1,122
Kaneville	10	870
		1,992

VI. *Great River Library System*

Library	Hours	Population
Augusta	15	1,112
Barry	16	1,444
Bluffs	19	866
Camp Point	16	1,143
Clayton	11	1,155
Griggsville	17	1,245
Nauvoo	13	1,047
Virginia	15	1,814
Waverly	17	1,442
		11,268

VII. *Illinois Valley Library System*

Library	Hours	Population
Bradford	13	885
Buda	12	675
Deer Creek	10	1,144
Lacon	19	2,147
LaFayette	6	1,240
Marquette Heights	16	2,758
Minier	6	986
Neponset	18	935
South Pekin	3	955
Toulon	16	1,207
Tremont	14	1,942
Wyoming	12	1,563
		16,437

VII. *Kaskaskia Library System*

Library	Hours	Population
Ashley	7	655
Cahokia	13	20,649
Carlyle	12	3,139
New Athens	12	2,000
Red Bud	15	2,559
Richview	3	408
		29,410

IX. *Lewis & Clark Library System*

Library	Hours	Population
Auburn	18	2,594
Bunker Hill	18	1,465
Greenfield	7	1,179
Rood House	18	2,357
Witt	6	1,391
		8,986

X. *Lincoln Trail Library System*

Library	Hours	Population
Chrisman	15	1,285
Mansfield	12	1,473
Melvin	16	720
Ogden	5	543
Philo	16	1,453
Piper City	10	1,124
Potomac	13	1,323
Ridge Farm	15	1,848
Sidney	13	915
Tolono	18	2,853
		13,537

XI. *North Suburban Library System* —0—

XII. *Northern Illinois Library System*

Library	Hours	Population
Amboy	18	2,184
Ashton	14	1,117
Byron	5	1,749
Elizabeth	17	1,150
Forreston	6	1,227
Franklin Grove	6	968
Genoa	16	3,003
Hampshire	17	2,517
Hinckley	11	1,770
Kirkland	5	1,138

McHenry	19	2,500
Malta	10	1,532
Maple Park	12	660
Milledgeville	8	1,727
Pearl City	11	1,207
Pecatonica	15	1,781
Shabbona	10	730
Stillman Valley	6	871
Thompson	6	1,852
Warren	19	1,830
Waterman	13	1,591
		33,104

XIII. *River Bend Library System*

Library	Hours	Population
Andalusia	14	1,577
Hillsdale	11	784
Mineral	13	990
Sheffield	19	1,038
		4,389

XIV. *Rolling Prairie Library System*

Library	Hours	Population
Argenta	18	1,600
Assumption	5	1,487
Atwood	15	1,793
Blue Mound	19	1,036
Divernon	12	1,303
Maroa	17	1,959
Mason City	18	2,611
Morrisonville	15	1,528
Moweaqua	8	1,687
Pawnee	12	1,936
Petersburg	19	2,632
Weldon	13	789
		20,361

XV. *Shawnee Library System*

Library	Hours	Population
Carrier Mills	16	2,013
Christopher	12	2,910
Coulterville	7	1,186
Evansville	18	838
Mound City	19	1,177
Pickneyville	8	3,377
Shawneetown	12	1,742
Vienna	11	1,375
Zeigler	10	1,940
		16,558

XVI. *Starved Rock Library System*

Library	Hours	Population
Earlville	19	2,217
Ladd	8	1,328
Lostant	9	1,500
Ohio	18	1,033
Princeton	13	909
Somonauk	11	1,112
Tiskilwa	18	1,879
Utica	6	1,370
Wenona	10	1,080
Wyanet	18	1,661
		14,089

XVII. *Suburban Library System*

Library	Hours	Population
South Stickney	19	20,900

XVIII. *Western Illinois Library System*

Library	Hours	Population
Altona	12	987
Avon	19	1,013
Biggsville	15	8,451
Cambridge	16	2,596
Cuba	15	2,115
Farmington	18	2,959
LaHarpe	16	1,240
Lewistown	15	2,706
Maquon	17	780
New Windsor	16	1,188
Oneida	14	728
Vermont	12	947
Viola	15	1,717
Wood Hull	18	1,284
Yates City	15	1,277
		29,988

Nonmembers

Library	Hours	Population
Astoria	12	1,281
Brimfield	7	729
Cisco	17	953
Elkhart	5	435
Loda	6	1,101
Manhattan	11	2,374
Paw Paw	4	846
		7,719

TOTAL 255,101

Appendix H
State Correctional Facilities
in the Bur Oak Library System Area

Joliet-Stateville Penitentiary and Farm
Old Prison (Joliet)
Joliet Diagnostic Depot
Reception and Diagnostic Center (Juvenile)
Channahon School Camp
Kankakee School Camp